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*Sees Soviet Edge in Conventional Clash*

## U.S. Study Asserts Russians Could Not Win Nuclear War

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—A government report on the world military balance asserts that the Soviet Union could not win a nuclear war, but concludes that the United States and its allies would face problems in defending Western Europe and the Far East against a conventional attack.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, is the product of a five-month interagency study and represents a comprehensive assessment of the military threats facing the United States and the adequacy of its

armed forces in dealing with them. The findings have contributed to the emerging policy of placing greater emphasis on conventional forces while slowing the modernization of the strategic forces from South Korea.

In assessing the military situation in Europe, the report says the outcome of a large-scale conventional war could be unfavorable and, with existing forces, there would only be a remote chance that the United States and its allies could stop a Soviet attack without losing territory.

The report is also pessimistic about the military balance on the Korean peninsula, suggesting that, in a surprise attack, North Korea might be able to seize Seoul. However, it does not question President Carter's policy of gradually withdrawing U.S. ground forces from South Korea.

At the same time, it takes a less threatening view of a Soviet building in strategic missiles, saying that the United States maintains forces sufficient to deter both large-scale and limited nuclear attacks. It also concludes that in the event of superpower conflict in the Middle East and southern Africa, the United States would prevail.

Titled "Military Strategy and Force Posture Review," the 117-page study was termed by an official who helped prepare it as the government's "freshman primer" in military affairs. It was completed in late June and sent to President Carter by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown as part of a larger government study on global power relationships, known as Presidential Review Memorandum 10.

**Minor Changes**

Officials said the report was approved with minor changes and formed the basis of Mr. Carter's directive last August calling for a major effort to improve the combat ability of U.S. forces in Europe while slowing planned improvements in strategic forces.

The administration has incorporated some of these findings in its new defense budget, which will be submitted to Congress next month. Some members of Congress and defense officials have begun to criticize the new military strategy, particularly what appears to be a decision to increase Army forces in Europe at the expense of strategic and naval forces. This represents a shift from Ford administration policy, which emphasized the Soviet strategic buildup and gave priority to naval forces.

In some ways, the administration's report seems to have anticipated this criticism by giving the following description of the military problems confronting the United States and the possible options for solving them.

**THE STRATEGIC BALANCE**

In assessing the impact of a major nuclear war between the two superpowers the study finds that, at a minimum, the United States would suffer 160 million fatalities and the Soviet Union, 113 million. Almost three-quarters of their economies would be destroyed. In such a conflict, the report concludes, "neither side could conceivably be described as a winner."

On the controversial topic of a nuclear strike in a small-scale conflict, the report says neither side would have an advantage in launching a limited nuclear attack against the other's land-based force of intercontinental ballistic missiles. In fact, it says that "whichever side initiates a limited nuclear attack against the ICBM forces of the other side will find itself significantly worse off" in terms of surviving numbers of missiles and missile warheads.

In addition, the ability of U.S. naval forces to hunt and destroy Soviet missile-launching submarines is reported to be significantly greater than the hunt-and-

destroy mission of the Hungarian people. "We also believe that it will foster the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act to which the American and Hungarian peoples are fundamentally dedicated," he added in an allusion to the human-rights agreements of the 1975 Helsinki conference.

**The Holy Crown**

In concluding his address, Mr. Vance said it was his privilege on behalf of President Carter and the American people "to return to the people of Hungary the Holy Crown of St. Stephen."

The crown was formally accepted by the president of the National Assembly, Antal Apro, who said he welcomed the king (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

**Policy Change Seen Unlikely****Russia Halts Airlift of Arms To Ethiopia, U.S. Aides Say**

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has halted its airlift of arms to Ethiopia, but it is too early to know whether the move represents a change of policy, administration officials said yesterday.

Over the protests of the United States, the Russians shipped planes, tanks and small arms to Ethiopia to help the Marxist regime there fight secessionist and Somalian-backed forces.

Administration officials said yesterday that since late last month no Soviet cargo planes have been seen flying into Addis Ababa or Aden, the capital of Southern Yemen, which had served as a way station for the shipments.

Officials speculated that Mos-

cov has decided to hold back further air shipments until Ethiopia unmasks the backlog of weapons that it has received.

**Doubts Expressed**

The officials said they doubted that the halt in the airlift represents a major change in Soviet policy.

The U.S. opposition to the airlift was made public by State Department spokesman Ken Brown on Dec. 12, when he said: "The superpowers should stay out and leave it to the Africans to find a solution."

The United States estimates that between 500 and 1,500 Russians are in Ethiopia, in addition to about 1,000 Cuban military advisers.

Defense Department officials feared that the Soviet arms shipments indicated a decision by Moscow to make Ethiopia its biggest beachhead in Africa.

**Capital Curfew Lifted**

NAIROBI, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Ethiopia today lifted the all-night curfew in Addis Ababa to mark the Coptic Church's celebration of Christmas.

The Addis Ababa radio broadcast said that the curfew, which had been in effect from midnight to 5 a.m., would be suspended tonight because of the Christmas celebrations tomorrow. The Coptic Church follows the old religious calendar.

The Ethiopian government also announced the takeover of the Singer Co.'s local assets, charging that the U.S. firm had engaged in commercial sabotage.

Diplomatic sources in the Ethiopian capital reported a weekly civilian flight to Eritrea Province's capital, Asmara, has not been affected by battles with Eritrean rebels, contradicting rebel claims that they have closed the facility with artillery fire.

**Israel, Responding to the U.S., Affirms Sinai Settlement Plan**

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Apro was said by observers to be referring especially to Budapest's desire for U.S. extension of most-favored-nation treatment in trade relations. The government here has long protested that U.S. legislation was discriminatory in barring Hungary, like some other Communist-governed countries, from trade privileges.

The parliamentary leader delivered a national greeting to those hundreds of thousands of Hungarian-Americans who had been compelled by the vicissitudes been compelled by the vicissitudes who have always preserved respect for and attachment to their ancient homeland."

**Protests Unmentioned**

Mr. Apro made no mention of the anti-Communist Hungarian-American group who had bitterly opposed the return of the crown to Budapest on the ground that it would seem to legitimize a Communist regime.

The crown which according to legend was sent by Pope Sylvester II to Hungary's first king, St. Stephen, around AD 1000, is encrusted with pearls, rubies and other gems.

To the right of the crown, the royal sword and scabbard were displayed, and to the left were the golden scepter and orb. On a rear platform the gold-embroidered coronation mantle spread. The objects displayed with the crown are known as the coronation jewels or regalia; they are younger than the papal gift to the self-proclaimed king of a people of semi-nomads who had just embraced the Christian faith.

**Guinean Envoy Convicted**

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (UPI).—A West Berlin court today convicted Mohamed Batte Kaba, 30, a diplomat in the Guinean Embassy in East Berlin of cigarette smuggling and sentenced him to a suspended six-month jail term.



**EXTREME EFFORT** Allan Isotorpaa reports by telephone to his teammates on his leg of a Finnish ice fishing contest. The number of fish caught through the cover of Lake Vanaja, about 60 miles north of Helsinki, plays no part in deciding the winner of the contest. The victorious team is the one which spends the most time coaxing the fish out. The present team record is 210 very cold hours.

**News Analysis****PLO Fears Exclusion From Peace Settlement**

By Marvine Howe

BEIRUT, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Behind the braving slogan of "Revolution Until Victory," the Palestine Liberation Organization is increasingly apprehensive that it will be squeezed out of a Middle East peace settlement.

The Ethiopian government also announced the takeover of the Singer Co.'s local assets, charging that the U.S. firm had engaged in commercial sabotage.

Diplomatic sources in the Ethiopian capital reported a weekly civilian flight to Eritrea Province's capital, Asmara, has not been affected by battles with Eritrean rebels, contradicting rebel claims that they have closed the facility with artillery fire.

The PLO is worried by the apparent U.S. and Israeli effort to

bypass it in peace talks and by the prospect that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and King Hussein of Jordan might go along.

There were expressions of satisfaction from the PLO over President Carter's inability during his trip to the Middle East to get public endorsement of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks from King Hussein, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

The PLO reacted skeptically to Mr. Carter's statement Wednesday in Aswan, where he conferred with Mr. Sadat, saying that a peace settlement "must recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and enable Palestinians to participate in the determination of their own future."

Most PLO officials felt that Mr. Carter was continuing a balancing act. After having pleased Israel with his rejection of an independent Palestinian state, he was now trying to placate the Arabs by expressing support for the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people.

Although it has become clear, Palestinians say, that the United States aims to write off the PLO, they concede that the next development depends on Israel.

The PLO also is concerned by Mr. Sadat's apparent pullback from a demand for a Palestinian homeland and his declared preference for a Palestinian entity linked to Jordan for a specific period. The private concern is that the Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin might make real concessions to the Arabs while continuing to exclude the PLO.

**Key Worry**

There is one possibility that worries the PLO here because it might work. It would involve an Israeli offer of real self-rule to the West Bank Palestinians under Jordanian sovereignty. The PLO would not accept such a solution because it is almost as opposed to Jordanian rule as it is to Israeli occupation. The key Arab countries—Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan—might agree to a Jordanian Palestine, particularly if it involved the Israeli return of most of the Arab territories and East Jerusalem.

If the Arabs and Israel reach a compromise on a Palestinian entity linked to Jordan, there would undoubtedly be continued unrest in the area. The nature of the conflict would change, however, from an Arab-Israeli struggle to a Jordanian-PLO one.

The dimensions of that confrontation would depend on the extent of foreign support to the respective sides.

Nevertheless, an accord would have to provide for the two million Palestinian exiles, who form the main power base of the PLO. Mr. Begin's suggestion that the exiles be absorbed by other Arab countries is not realistic because this has not happened in the last 30 years, and because the Palestinian nationalist feeling has increased with time and exile.

Despite a denial from Amman, informed sources said that King Hussein will come to Egypt on Tuesday for talks with Mr. Sadat.

The government's Middle East News Agency reported that the Shah is expected to make a one-day visit to Aswan on Monday.

Sources said King Hassan of Morocco may come to Egypt on Jan. 12.

**Detailed Egyptian Plan**

CAIRO, Jan. 6 (AP).—A joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee will meet here Monday to discuss a detailed Egyptian peace plan the semiofficial newspaper Al-Ahram reported today.

It said Foreign Minister David Sznajder of the British Medical Association to draw guidelines with the British Medical Association to insure that artificial insemination is available only to married couples of different sexes.

He said that he plans to ask

Health Minister David Sznajder to

the British Medical Association to

**Rights Figures Held in Bombing****Wilmington 10' Lose Appeal As Review of Case Is Barred**

By Martin Donsky

RALEIGH, N.C., Jan. 6 (UPI)—The "Wilmington 10," a group of civil rights activists imprisoned following racial disturbances in Wilmington, N.C., seven years ago, have lost their last attempt in North Carolina courts to overturn their convictions.

In a six-line statement, the North Carolina Court of Appeals declined late Tuesday to review a lower court judge's decision last year not to grant a new trial to the nine black men and white woman convicted in connection with the 1971 fire-bombing of a grocery store.

The woman is free on parole, but the men, most of whom are in their early 20s, are serving prison sentences of 20 to 29 years.

Defense lawyers sought at a post-conviction hearing last year to win a new trial primarily on the grounds that the three chief prosecution witnesses had recanted their testimony. But the

major prosecution witness, Alan Hall, a black youth, changed his story again and stuck by his initial testimony against the defendants. The judge refused to grant the new trial.

**Play Is Made**

James Ferguson, chief defense lawyer, said yesterday that he would challenge the Appeals Court decision in U.S. District Court here. Under North Carolina law, the decision cannot be appealed to the State Supreme Court. But Mr. Ferguson, who acknowledged that the new round of litigation could take years, appealed to North Carolina Gov. James Hunt Jr. to act on a petition submitted this week seeking pardons for the 10.

Gov. Hunt, who has come under increasing pressure, especially from outside North Carolina, to intervene in the case, would not discuss the Appeals Court ruling. The case, which has attracted international attention, is widely viewed as a politically sensitive matter for the governor, who has sought to establish himself as a progressive, politically moderate "New South" chief executive since taking office last year.

During his political career, he has led efforts to open the state Democratic party to blacks and women. Since becoming governor, he has appointed blacks and women to key administration posts which, under past governors, were the exclusive province of white men.

Gov. Hunt's options include issuing a pardon, commuting or reducing the sentences—or doing nothing.

Supporters of the 10 have mounted an aggressive campaign for their release in recent months, but there are growing signs that the case is causing some sharp political and racial divisions in the United States.

Several U.S. senators were on visits in Panama. Two days ago Senator Minority Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee told Gen. Torrijos in a private meeting that the treaties had no chance of ratification in the U.S. Senate in their present form. Gen. Torrijos and his advisers held emergency meetings on the treaties immediately after the talks with Sen. Baker.

Gen. Torrijos said that he would try to give Sen. Baker an answer on Panama's position before he and other senators leave tomorrow. Panamanian officials were not available for comment, and they were not discussing public what alterations to the treaties were under consideration.

Sen. Baker told Gen. Torrijos that he could vote for treaties that contained certain guarantees, which he said are lacking in the two documents negotiated by the two countries and signed by Gen. Torrijos and President Carter in September. While refusing to go into detail, Sen. Baker said that he is concerned mainly with the treaties' provision for joint U.S.-Panamanian defense of the canal after it is turned over to Panama in 2000.

**Canal Visited**

Meanwhile, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Tex., Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., and Rep. Robert Bauman, R-Md., joined other members of Congress visiting the 64-year-old international waterway.

Sen. Bentsen, accompanied by U.S. Ambassador William Jorden, was flown to Gen. Torrijos's sea-side villa at Parafallon on the Pacific side of the canal.

Gen. Torrijos was meeting with his aides on the treaties, and his meeting with Sen. Bentsen was postponed.

President Carter and Gen. Torrijos have agreed to an unsigned communiqué stating that Panama would give the United States priority passage for ships in wartime and would not restrict U.S. actions to defend the canal. But Sen. Baker and other senators say that this guarantee is inadequate unless made a part of the treaties.

U.S. sources said yesterday that Gen. Torrijos may agree to further concessions to the United States rather than see the treaties fail ratification.

**"Discouragement" in Seoul**

News dispatches from Seoul yesterday quoted Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin as saying that Tongnam Park might be "discouraged" from going to the United States to testify.

Mr. Jaworski, the committee's special counsel, said yesterday that "we have requested that the South Korean government make Mr. Park available for testimony in proceedings of the committee at such time as the committee may schedule them."

Mr. Jaworski's statement served notice that the committee has divorced itself from the Justice Department in dealing with the Seoul government and will try to obtain Mr. Park's testimony without regard to the conditions or timetable set by Justice Department officials.

The committee's position, coupled with its announcement Wednesday that Mr. Park will be served a subpoena as soon as he arrives in the United States, appeared to jeopardize the tentative agreement that the Justice Department has reached with Seoul.

**Arab Executive Buys \$2.4 Million Of Lance Stock**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Bert Lance, who resigned after a federal budget director after a controversy over his banking practices, sold 120,906 shares of bank stock yesterday for more than \$2.4 million, his attorney said.

Robert Altman, Mr. Lance's lawyer, said that Mr. Lance sold the shares of National Bank of Georgia common stock \$30 a share to Arab businessman Ghauth Pharsan. The selling price was \$3 a share more than Mr. Lance paid for it. The terms of the sale were announced two weeks ago.

In a related development, Jake Butcher, chairman of the United American Bank of Knoxville, Tenn., said that the balance of a \$443,466 loan from his bank to Mr. Lance was paid yesterday. He said TWA would propose the new fare to government officials today.

If the plan is approved, fares for the flights will be reduced by nearly 80 per cent—with a Boston-London round trip costing \$250, or \$36 less than the current economy fare. Between Philadelphia and London, a spokesman said yesterday, the company made the payments through a Swiss bank to promote the sale of its Starfighter jets.

Sources close to Mr. Jaworski

**TWA Will Widen Low-Fare Service**

BOSTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Trans World Airlines plans to institute on April 1 a "no-reservations" low fare to London from both Boston and Philadelphia, a spokesman said yesterday. He said TWA would propose the new fare to government officials today.

The plan is approved, fares for the flights will be reduced by nearly 80 per cent—with a Boston-London round trip costing \$250, or \$36 less than the current economy fare. Between Philadelphia and London, a spokesman said yesterday, the company made the payments through a Swiss bank to promote the sale of its Starfighter jets.

Mr. Jaworski, a Saudi Arabian who heads an international conglomerate with assets of \$150 million, is part owner of another U.S. bank, the Bank of the Commonwealth in Detroit.



TRIAL RUN—Robert Taylor of Alexandria, near Washington, D.C., tries out his new Christmas skates on a solid patch of ice of the George Washington Parkway.

**Decision Long-Awaited in Brazil**

By David Vidal

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 6 (NYT)—The Brazilian national intelligence chief, Gen. Joao Baptista Figueiredo, was officially named yesterday to succeed Ernesto Geisel as president in March of next year. The long-expected appointment is to be approved this fall by an electoral college dominated by the government party, which is also obliged to go through the motion of a party convention.

Mr. Figueiredo, 58, has long been regarded as a presidential probability because of his eight years of cabinet-level government service. His agency, the National Intelligence Service, or SNI, is the key information-gathering arm of the military government. He will be the fifth military ruler to be chosen by military colleagues to lead Brazil since the 1964 coup.

That event signaled the beginning of the modern phase of militarism in Latin America and was based on a broad movement of armed forces officers, businessmen and civic leaders who were concerned with the economic and political disarray of the civilian presidency of Joao Goulart. The coalition has disbanded because of

promoted himself against official wishes and became president. Thus last year he forbade official military talk of succession until this month. Yet his leading aides actively promoted Gen. Figueiredo's candidacy, sending press packets and pictures of the family to newspapers.

It began July 11 when Humberto Barreto, a former press aide to Mr. Geisel, made public the President's preference for Gen. Figueiredo. Still there were problems. On Oct. 12, Mr. Geisel became the first leader since the revolution to fire his army minister, Silvio Frota, a candidate by virtue of his position, because he was considered too rightist. Gen. Frota tried but failed to launch a military revolt partly because Mr. Geisel had been assigning friends loyal to his views in key troop commands for years.

Wednesday, the chief of the President's military household, Gen. Hugo de Andrade Abreu, resigned in protest of the choice of Gen. Figueiredo. But the prevailing view is that the military support base of Mr. Geisel and Gen. Figueiredo is solid.

civilian discontent with arbitrary military rule and civil-rights excesses, and the Geisel administration has tried to control these excesses and restore some greater form of legality.

In the speech revealing his choice, Mr. Geisel said that Gen. Figueiredo will be a president "who will be able to carry on the process of institutionalization of the nation, to eliminate arbitrary laws, and to make sure that our democracy is perfected more and more not just on paper but in real life."

Reflecting an official desire to regain civilian rule and civilian control of the choice was first made by President Geisel to a closed meeting yesterday in Brasilia of the national executive committee of the government party, the Alliance for National Renewal. Party leaders then made the announcement public.

**CHINA AND EAST ASIA**

The report takes a gloomy view of the military balance elsewhere, saying that "the overall ability of American and allied forces to prevail against Soviet forces outside of Europe is uncertain."

This seems especially true in East Asia, where, according to the report, the U.S. bases in Japan and South Korea "are offset by the difficulty of establishing effective anti-war and anti-submarine barriers in the face of intense Soviet opposition."

On the Korean peninsula, it finds that the forces brought to bear in the early stages of a war favor North Korea over the South "in all categories."

The administration has suggested alternatives, ranging from broad improvements in Western conventional forces to establishing close links with China in an effort to divert Soviet military resources to Asia. The report doubts that either of these would be feasible in the near future.

It contends, in particular, that military ties with China, such as military sales or intelligence sharing, would alarm Moscow, spurring a Soviet buildup in Europe as well as the Far East.

As for potentially improving Western forces, it notes that allied governments have shown little inclination to undertake large increases in defense spending. In addition, it says, an effort by the United States to induce its allies to rely less on nuclear weapons by upgrading their conventional forces would provoke a wide, "divisive" debate over strategy.

"Nevertheless," it continues, "there is a distinct tactical advantage accruing to the Warsaw Pact due to their ability to mass combat power on major attack routes of their choosing while employing economy for forces elsewhere." Accordingly, it concludes, "the chance of NATO stopping an attack with minimal loss of territory and then achieving its full objective of recovering that land which had been lost appears remote at the present time."

Drawing on estimates supplied by the CIA, the report says that, in a 30-day conflict, the Warsaw Pact could muster 86 to 92 divisions.

**THE MID-EAST AND AFRICA**

Comparing the ability of the two superpowers to intervene in these two regions, the report finds that the United States has several advantages. In fact, in a war in the Middle East, Israel by itself "might deter Soviet combat force intervention or prevent the completion of such deployment," the report says.

On the assumption that the United States could commit three carrier task forces, a Marine amphibious force, three Army divisions and 12 fighter squadrons into a Soviet-U.S. conflict in the Middle East, the report concludes that it "would likely prevail against the Soviets if the two powers fought one on one in the area."

"The United States would be able to introduce more and better ground, naval and air forces," it adds. "The United States would also be better able to sustain these deployed forces despite the disparity in distances from the two countries to the combat zone."

The most serious problem confronting U.S. forces in the Middle East, the report says, is the threat of a Soviet surprise attack on the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean. In addition, it says that if planes based in the Soviet Union were to become involved in a Middle East conflict, this would result in "significant escalatory risks."

U.S. forces are viewed as having a similar edge for intervention in Africa. Assessing the outcome of a hypothetical war of superpowers in Zaire, the report says:

"The size of the tax cuts—a new \$50-million reduction in personal income taxes and a \$250-million reduction in business taxes—surprised legislators. It exceeded the proposals of Gov. Carey's potential Republican rivals in this year's gubernatorial race and more than doubled the estimates of cuts proposed by Gov. Carey's top aides only two weeks ago."

The examination has established no evidence which goes against the findings of the preliminary report," the committee said in its report to the Bundesrat (parliament).

"It remains, therefore, the finding that there is no evidence that Lockheed directly or indirectly paid bribes to persons or parties in the Federal Republic of Germany to benefit sales of its products."

It was presented despite warnings from Washington that a tax reduction by the state would not be looked upon favorably as Congress considers whether to extend its program of aid to New York City.

A charge of first-degree murder was filed in Beverly Hills, Calif., against Lionel Williams, 21, who Los Angeles police say apparently acted alone and killed the actor in a robbery. He completed an eight-month jail term here today for forgery.

He was sentenced to 15 years in prison for his role in a 1973 holdup of a bank in Glendale.

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Discontent, Agony of War Are Deep

**Even Zambia's Leader Says It Might 'Perish'**

By David Lamb

LUSAKA, Zambia.—These are bleak days in Zambia. In the words of the President himself, Zambia could perish, a victim of being born with blessings it could not exploit and pressures it could not deflate.

The people are discontented and the agony of front-line state in the guerrilla war against Rhodesia is deep.

Beti Mwale, a secretary, lines up at her butcher's before dawn to buy meat for the holidays. The shop's meager supply is gone by the time she reaches the counter two hours later. "Maybe tomorrow," she says.

As a cab driver, Peter Chikulu works longer hours than ever before and is getting poorer. "Every Jim and Jack knows the government spends too much time on Rhodesia and not enough on Zambia," he says. "So you see what happens: We're suffering more than the Rhodesians."

"What they should do is bring in the Americans or someone who can teach us to make the land produce. The land hasn't produced since the colonialists left. The Zambians just want to come into the cities, buy a coat and tie, and sit behind a desk all day reading their newspapers."

President Kenneth Kaunda is aware of talk that life was better before Zambia gained its independence from Britain in 1964. When he went before the party faithful a few months ago he was both dismayed and angry.

"How can a Zambian really say that?" he demanded. Then, as he often does, he wept openly.

But the truth is that while neighboring Malawi transformed itself from a backwater existence into an agricultural success story in a decade and nearby Rhodesia developed into one of Africa's

**Obituaries****Billionaire John MacArthur, Shunned Trappings of Wealth**

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 6 (AP)—Billionaire John MacArthur, 80, the insurance and real estate baron who lived in a modest apartment and conducted business from a coffee shop, died today of cancer.

Mr. MacArthur, who parlayed ownership of a \$4,500 small-order insurance firm into one of the largest fortunes in the United States, had refused to estimate his worth. Sources put it as high as \$5 billion, but "billionaire" was as close a description as he would accept.

Mr. MacArthur was praised when he ransomed the famed Delong ruby from the underworld in 1965. In 1972, he was cast as a heartless landlord when he tried to evict a once wealthy widow from her apartment for nonpayment of rent.

He never cluttered his life with the usual accoutrements of fortune. He had no limousine, no mansion, few hangers-on and not even a secretary.

In his later years, he spent most of his time in the coffee shop of his Colonnades Hotel, where he lived in a modest two-bedroom apartment.

He spurned the social life of nearby Palm Beach, where he said people "have a party every night somewhere. They're yakking-yakking about nothing, boring the hell out of each other, I'm sure. They certainly bore the hell out of me."

Dressed more like a handyman than a millionaire, Mr. MacArthur—holding an ever-present cup of coffee and smoking a cigarette—would greet hotel guests, good-naturedly criticize employees and stay in touch by telephone with assistants who ran his empire.

**E. German Dissident Receives Jail Term**

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (UPI)—An East German court in Potsdam today sentenced dissident Rolf Mainz, a former army officer and Communist party member, to five years in jail for activities hostile to the Communist state, a West Berlin organization said.

Mr. Mainz, 41, received a 4 1/2-year jail term last April on a similar conviction. Five days before his arrest in October, 1976, he had published an article in a West German magazine in which he accused East German authorities of barring persons from jobs for not following the party line.

**U.S. Dues to UN**

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 6 (AP)—The United States' UN dues topped \$100 million a year for the first time in the United Nations' 22-year history. The U.S. bill was \$121,942,800.

**OYSTERS FOR YOUR FACE**

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most prosperous countries, Zambia has slid steadily backward despite great mineral wealth, fertile farm land and a moderate, benign government.

Foreign reserves are all but exhausted and the people must endure shortages in everything from toilet paper to tea. And with copper prices at their lowest levels in 20 years, the two state-owned mines, Roan and Nchanga, are selling copper below production costs.

Zambia's only supplier of vehicle tires, Dunlop Zambia, Ltd., closed down indefinitely last month even though the country was facing an acute shortage of tires. The reason: a shortage of raw materials and the company's inability to get the government to release \$6 million in foreign exchange to purchase them.

The largest rental car dealer in Lusaka has half its fleet disabled because spare parts are unobtainable. Secondary school students are being fed only maize porridge and beans. The health minister warned in July that his ministry "has literally exhausted all its operational funds, resulting in shortage of essentials like food for patients" in hospitals.

The problems, Mr. Kaunda said earlier this month, had "weighted down the life of this very young nation almost to the breaking point ... If we don't take action, we will perish; we will collapse as a nation."

What went wrong with Zambia? Why did a country that had at least as much potential as—and perhaps more than—its neighbors so much worse?

There are many reasons. First, Zambia is paying the price of having been born with a copper spoon in its mouth. The luxury of high copper prices in the early 1970s rolled Zambia into doing no more than talk about diversification.

tying the economy and expanding agricultural production.

Unlike Zaire, Zambia did not mortgage its future through long-term borrowing for grandiose schemes but when prices dropped, it had to eat up its foreign reserves to survive and there was no other sector—such as rich, untitled land—to provide a cushion.

Zambia also suffers from a lack of competence at all but the top levels of business and government. The country had only 100 university graduates at independence, and Mr. Kaunda himself worries about that Zambia is turning into a nation of sloths and drunks.

In most Zambians, he said recently, there are "fresh wounds of debilitating fascism, sores fester with dishonesty ... A lack of will to work beyond the barest routine ... a rampant tendency to take the most convenient and least painful position for oneself."

Yet no country has taken a more uncompromising stand against the inflationary effects of white rule in Rhodesia. But that, too, is part of Zambia's hurt. While supporting sanctions against the minority government has brought Mr. Kaunda international respect, it has done little to fill his people's stomachs or rejuvenate the economy.

Railroad Link

Mr. Kaunda closed his border to Rhodesia in 1973, thus ending use of the railroad over which half of Zambia's copper and two-thirds of its imports once traveled. As a result, Zambia has paid more than \$200 million in additional duties and transportation fees and Zambian goods are backlogged in the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam.

Estimates on Zambia's defense budget range up to 30 per cent of total expenditures. By allowing anti-Rhodesian guerrillas to operate camps and take sanctuary in Zambia, the country has suffered retaliatory raids and found its energies consumed by foreign rather than domestic considerations. "A state of war," declared last May by Mr. Kaunda, still exists with Rhodesia.

In preparing his people for stringent economic measures ahead in a 1976 interview, "But I don't, II wanted to build a mansion," said this month that Zambia's two greatest problems—depressed copper prices and its preoccupation with Rhodesia.

"What it boils down to," said a Western businessman, "is that Kaunda is going to have to learn he can't survive on ideology and bromides forever."

Keystone  
Kenneth Kaunda

desis—may be ameliorated within the next 12 months.

"The pregnant Zimbabwe's [Rhodesia's] delivery of her long overdue baby by normal birth or by cesarean operation is imminent," he said.

Of the likelihood that copper prices will experience a modest increase next year, he said: "Clear daylight may not have broken out yet for all to see but the night is certainly melting away and Zambia is only sailing through the small hours before the full dawn of the new economic morning opens upon her."

Homilies aside, a tough road still lies ahead for the emotional and idealistic Mr. Kaunda. He has lost popularity at home and he faces an election challenge next year, even though the electoral process is heavily weighted in his favor.

His landlocked, front-line state is the five countries that are most active in the anti-Rhodesia guerrilla movement are called "borders on the trouble spots of southern Africa: Rhodesia, Namibia [South-West Africa], Angola and, to a lesser degree, Zaire."

Corruption scandals in high places have distanced public distrust in the government; inflation is running at nearly 25 per cent and Mr. Kaunda's political philosophy of humanism—by which he means the end of man's exploitation of man—has been only a nice-sounding word to most Zambians.

"What it boils down to," said a Western businessman, "is that Kaunda is going to have to learn he can't survive on ideology and bromides forever."

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**News Analysis****U.S. Debating Sale of Military-Related Technology to China**

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—A major policy dispute has developed over the Carter administration's issue of selling military-related technology to China.

The issue—which has pitted various officials in the Pentagon, the State Department, the White House and the CIA against one another—Involves the potential sale of defense-related equipment and technology to China, and the impact of such a policy on relations with the Soviet Union.

**Intense Debate**

Although Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has stated that the administration opposes the sale of weapons to China, the issue of selling defense-related technology overseas remains unresolved and a source of intense debate within the administration. Technology sales to Peking may include advanced underwater listening equipment China needs for offshore oil exploration—which would also enhance China's antisubmarine sonar detection capability—as well as components for radar, jet engines and advanced satellite reconnaissance systems.

Compounding the highly sensitive debate is an evolving dispute over which agency will control—or at least dominate—technology transfers abroad. At this point, knowledgeable sources say, the State Department and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy are seeking far more leverage over technology transfers abroad, which has been traditionally handled by the Commerce Department and the Pentagon.

The issue of technology sales to China—which was described by one administration official as "very, very sensitive"—has emerged in recent weeks as a result of a secret inter-agency study whose completion has been delayed by

**French Left Sees Vote-Rigging**

PARIS, Jan. 6 (IHT).—The French Socialists and Communists yesterday accused the government of using its foreign embassies for pro-government vote-rigging through proxy votes.

The Foreign Ministry said that it had asked five of its missions abroad for explanations following the charges.

A general election is due in March and the ballots of about 700,000 French voters abroad could have a major impact, especially in marginal constituencies.

**Callaghan in India**

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6 (UPI).—British Prime Minister James Callaghan, accompanied by his wife, Audrey, arrived from Dacca today for a six-day visit to India on the second leg of their journey to the subcontinent.

Knowledgeable sources said that

supporters of the sale of military-related—or so-called "gray area"—technology to China include Dr. Frank Press, who is President Carter's science adviser; Morton Abramowitz, deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asia and Pacific affairs; Michael Okunberg, a China specialist at the National Security Council, as well as several key academic specialists involved in China. These include Doak Barnett, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, Michael Pillsbury, a staff member of the Rand Corporation, and Jerome Cohen, director of East Asian legal studies, and associate dean of Harvard Law School.

Supporters of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and of K.B. Reddi, the opposing party's president, clashed over control of offices rooms at the old party headquarters. The two parties, each controlling some of the rooms, had put locks on doors of the others, said police Sub-inspector Surinder Nohani, who controls over technology transfers abroad, and place broader powers in the hands of the State Department and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

At present, the Commerce Department, with the assistance of the Pentagon, exercises control over the export of nonweapons technology through the use of commodity control lists that have been periodically updated since World War II.

But many decisions are made on a case-by-case basis, which has led to disputes between groups seeking to expand trade and those concerned about military impact, as well as groups with specific interest in policy involving nations such as China and the Soviet Union.

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The New York National Library is an example. Each year, book sales per capita in New York City is about \$1,000 per person. This year, however, the city's per capita sales were only \$800. This is a 20% drop in the first month. There is plenty of money left in the pocket.

Patrons of the New York Public Library are an example. Each year, book sales per capita in New York City is about \$1,000 per person. This year, however, the city's per capita sales were only \$800. This is a 20% drop in the first month. There is plenty of money left in the pocket.

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## PARIS

## Looking at the Age of Rubens Through Work of 70 Artists

By Michael Gibson

**PARIS.** Jan. 6 (IHT)—"The Age of Rubens" at the Grand Palais (until March 13) reveals, in 265 lively items, the resources of the French public collections. They are considerable and varied, and the present show does not exhaust them by any means.

Seventy artists are represented, of varied interest or charm, among them the heirs, not very great, but delightful all the same, of the great elder Brueghel, the genre painting of familiar scenes—a tavern in a barn, cheap, cozy and alive—by Teniers, a winter scene on the canals of Flanders by Leyens, an irresistible "Shipwreck off the Scandinavian Coast" by Bonaventura Peeters, and some excellent Jan Brueghels, including a "Christ Appearing to Mary Magdalene as a Gardener" based on a traditional misreading of the Gospel text ("she, thinking he was the gardener . . .").

But the focus of the show is Rubens himself (1577-1640), whose seemingly inexhaustible genius picked up the theatrical heritage of Italian art and spread its flamboyance through all of Roman Catholic Europe. As a man, he was intelligent, sociable and kind, at ease in all circumstances and in several languages. As for his art, with its qualities and faults, it left a numerous descendants down to the present day.

## Southern Strain

The spirit he illustrates is that of the Counter-Reformation, its panache and its intellectual and political power. In a sense, though he was Flemish, Rubens picked up and enlarged the Southern strain, its extroversion and melodrama in everyday life whose ultimate expression would appear in grand opera. In addition, he lived in a century addicted to the worst in rhetoric—a taste which his paintings reflect and which, to a modern heart and mind, is as foreign and tedious as the theatrical bombast that Shakespeare and Molière, whose years overlap his own, both berated and that survived into the talkies.

Whether one agrees with him or not, Rubens placed his sincerity in this external, artificial language. His philosophical light comes from a common sun of convention and it reveals an immense theatrical spectacle of substances—skin, hair, fur, silk and satin, color, volume and light, paraphernalia, mimicry and attire.

This is the language of the

South end, in a sense, of the Catholic world. In the same age we have a different, Northern language, a language of individual thoughtfulness and inwardness. Here the light comes from within the subject. Rembrandt, 30 years younger than Rubens, does not have his place in the present show, but his anti-rhetorical, spiritual presence helps take things in perspective.

These are some of the difficulties we have with Rubens, and we might be tempted to dismiss him with an "Oh, no! Too much!" It goes so much against the grain of our day, this bombast and opulence, this abundance and optimistic propaganda. We know too well that despair does not go in for such confections and don't believe in the beauty of these towering forms. The genius of Rubens is lost to us, we can't make our home there any more than we could in Versailles.

The very scale seems uncomfortable to us until we touch at what may be the root of the antinomy: Beneath all the conventional language the universe of Rubens is essentially, epidemically erotic. The whole cosmic adventure of man, the Old Testament and the New, the Last Judgment, the joy of the b'—, the fear of the damned, the political events of antiquity, all of that is transposed into the simple, luminous glow of skin against skin in a world of perfectly healthy, balanced, well-meaning, generous Eric.

With Jordens, this implausible notion of grace begins to turn sour; what we sense as the flush-

Rubens's  
"Judas  
Macabeus  
Praying for  
the Dead,"  
which is on  
view at  
the Grand  
Palais in Paris.

ed fullness of vulgarity, the raw, coarsely hyperbole and beery breath is, in fact, the rotting corpse of erotic ease.

But we can no more reject Rubens than we can an amiable,

prolific and immortal father. That, I think, was the dilemma of later painters, for whom an amiable, prolific and immortal father was hardly an asset. This father can talk the most awful nonsense, but there is still this glow and seduction, the way he creates space for his own personal use, the way he moves without inhibition in his soul nor any constraint of gravity in the body.

nonsense, but there is still this glow and seduction, the way he creates space for his own personal use, the way he moves without inhibition in his soul nor any constraint of gravity in the body.

Applause First

Peter Wood's production opens with them as Othello and Desdemona, acknowledging the applause of their audience with

their backs to the National's ac-

tion. The play, which in English-speaking countries has been regarded, since 1924, almost as the exclusive property of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, is a bitterly witty study of sexual angst and anguish. At its center are two monsters—a leading actress, who takes a new lover every six months, and her husband of half-a-year, a leading actor who is at his most actory off the stage.

Radio City Music Hall  
Will Close April 12

**NEW YORK.** Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Radio City Music Hall, the world's largest cinema and for 45 years one of New York City's top tourist attractions, will close April 12, its owners have announced.

Major Edward Koch vowed to do what he could to save the 6,200-seat cinema, which this year predicts a loss of \$3.5 million, following losses of \$2.3 million last year.

What struggles across to the audience is a series of unremovable actors' games, improvisations that rarely have the feel of any personal involvement, expressed in the dullest possible language.

## THEATER IN LONDON

## Two Studies of Unhappy Marriages

By John Walker

**L**ONDON, Jan. 6 (IHT)—Few dramatists have ever celebrated happy marriages in their works, maybe because miserable ones make better plays, whether tragic, as Leon Tolstoy's "The Kreutzer Sonata" or ironically humorous, as is Ferenc Molnár's "The Guardsman."

Tolstoy, though he once wrote that "each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way," seems to have believed that all unhappy marriages resembled one another and were the result of women being forced into the role of sexual objects, institutionalized as the obedient toys of men's desire. "Emancipation begins in the bedroom," says the tortured husband in "The Kreutzer Sonata" at the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs; a statement that Erica Jong and other feminist writers have expanded to novel if not original lengths.

Equality ends in the bedroom in "The Guardsman," beautifully revived at the National Theatre in Peter Wood's extravagantly theatrical production. In the sexual domain, it is Molnár's heroine, Ilona, bored and promiscuous, who has the advantage over her faithful but jealous husband.

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It is because both are actors who have long ago lost touch with sincerity, particularly in their private lives.

Wood's production emphasized the theatricality with some changes that become an integral part of the action. And Ralph Richardson's settings, drawing on the paintings of Gustav Klimt, have a sumptuous frivolity that is perfectly in keeping.

Madeleine Thomas as Ilona's adopted mother and Philip Stone as a cynical onlooker to the blighted romance both contribute sharp portraits that throw into comic relief the enjoyable posturings of a fitfully in keeping.

In both roles, Richard Johnson could do with a little more panache, although he catches the comedy and confusion of a man simultaneously flattered and appalled by his success in the two combatants.

Tolstoy's "The Kreutzer Sonata" well adapted from his short story as a one-man play by Peter Farago is grimier stuff, the confession of a husband who numbers his wife for her love affairs with a musician and then comes to realize that she was always a victim of social demands.

David Suchet, an excellent actor, has a manic air at the husband, his words bursting out in a confession he is powerless to halt and often matching the rhythm of the trains that can be heard in the background. His account of the relationship is often chilling and authentic enough to cause recognition in most modern couples although mixed with some bizarre theories on the effects of too much music on the soul.

At the Hampstead Theatre Club, Lawrence Dohle's short play "Penny Whistle" offers half a dozen teenagers rehearsing their fears and acting out their dreams in the anonymous setting of a hotel lounge.

What struggles across to the audience is a series of unremovable actors' games, improvisations that rarely have the feel of any personal involvement, expressed in the dullest possible language.

## EUROPEAN GALLERIES

## London

A Print Is Born, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London W.8, to Jan. 20.

The Property Services Agency of the British Department of Environment recently commissioned nine artists, four figurative—Robyn Denny, Eduardo Paolozzi, Tom Phillips and William Scott—and five abstract—Derek Hirst, Nigel Hall, Ben Johnson, Bert Kitchen and Norman Stevens—to design multiples and prints for public offices, canteens and similar places. The working experiments of two of the artists, Paolozzi and Kitchen, are here on show with their finally accepted work. The graphics of the others, and for added interest, two drawings for printmaking by Patrick Proctor and a lithographic stone together with the finished print by David Hockney are also on view.

Sixteen British Painters, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London S.W.3, to Jan. 21. From December, 1963, to January, 1964, Andras Kalman mounted a personal anthology at his gallery under the title "The Englishness of English Painting." Since then, the gallery has mounted a similar show every year. The artists exhibited are those who were shown in '67-'68. The gallery is quite right in making this point. Standards of excellence do not, or at least should not, change over a decade. One hopes the practice may long continue of showing and reshowing the best of British painting.

Glyn Jones, Alwin Alley, 9-10 Grafton Street, London W.1, to Jan. 25.

English-born, a naturalized American, having lived for a quarter of a century in South America and now established in Spain, Glyn Jones, whose first exhibition in England this is, unites in his work his interests in pre-Columbian mythology with his studies of art and religion on both sides of the Atlantic. A winner in the 1950s of the chief prize at the second Hispano-American Biennale for his allegory, "Figuras Peruanas," he continues to explore folkloric and mythological themes in large paintings of great power.

Paul Joyce, National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place, London W.C.2, to Feb. 5.

Paul Joyce combines the successful careers of theater and documentary film director and professional photographer. This show of 40 portrait photographs, entitled "Elders," understandably emphasizes the theatrical aspects of the sitters, who include the poet Robert Graves, the philosopher Bernard Leach, artists Graham Sutherland and Henry Moore, comic Spike Milligan and author Dennis Wheatley.

Say When . . ., Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, Exhibition Road, London S.W.7, to Feb. 12.

An exhibition-game arranged by the Crafts Advisory Committee in conjunction with the museum examines the social history of pouring vessels—jugs, pitchers, tea and coffee pots, bowls, wine fountains, cider jugs, bottles and so on. Focusing on British vessels, pre-Roman to the present, "Say When . . . and What and How and Why" is a fascinating survey of human quirks and quiddities.

Smoking Pipes of the North American Indian, Museum of Mankind, Burlington Gardens, London W.1, to Sept. 3.

MICHAEL TANSON



"The Madonna and Child With a Donor and His Wife," which sold at Christie's Dec. 2 for £220,000. The painting was brought from abroad for the London sale.

including English painting, have soared from \$241,000 to \$4,083,000, impressionists and 20th-century masters from \$1.25 million to \$2,667,000. Drawings and watercolors have almost doubled—\$289,000 to \$554,000—and furniture and works of art (this meaning traditional Western objets d'art such as carvings and bronzes) have made a leap from £1,265,000 to £2,965,000. Rare books almost doubled, and silver is up by 50 per cent. Chinese art has almost trebled, largely reflecting the booming market in Japan.

Simultaneously, London continues to attract important works of art from all over Europe. According to Christie's report of the £16,304,000 worth of pictures and works of art it auctioned in London during the autumn '76 term, it rose from £8,267,000 in September-December, 1976. For Christie's the jump was from £21 million in 1976 to £23.7 million last year, an increase of 8.5 per cent. Taking inflation into account, this still leaves a progression of at least 20 per cent in real money. The market has unquestionably overcome the crisis, which began in 1974 and ended gradually last year, even though it has not reverted to the days of recklessness buying. But the recovery is hardly

flected recently when a small ivory plaque from a 5th-century Greek binding was bought £235,000 at Sotheby's, a world record for a medieval work of art.

The new season will almost certainly confirm the trends that have been outlined. With inflation continuing, buying will be heavy in blue chips, but blue chips only. The other wares will have to await better days.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

"Die Grossmutter Tonys," by Reinhard Keiser, Hamburg's leading composer of the baroque period, will be given concert performances Jan. 14 and 21 as part of the Hamburg State Opera's 300th anniversary celebrations. The work, which had its world premiere in Hamburg in 1717, will be conducted by Jürgen Jürgens, with the Camerata Academica and the Monteverdi Chorus of Hamburg, and a cast headed by Payne Robinson, Gabriel Fuchs, Frieder Stricker, Peter Heeg, Anthony Rolfe Johnson, Brend Elliot and Helga Kruse. Other events of the jubilee month have included a special performance of Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" on Jan. 2 (the anniversary program of the opening of the first permanent opera house in Hamburg) and concert performances of Donizetti's "Roberto Devereux" with Montserrat Caballé and the Berlin State Orchestra under Wolfgang Sawallisch. The anniversary also is being marked by an exhibition in the Hamburg Historical Museum and the appearance of a richly illustrated 161-page book on Hamburg's operatic history, published by the State Opera, the museum and the Vereins- und Westbank.

Venice's "Attile" will be produced at the Marseilles Opera for the first time Jan. 13, with José Van Dam in the title role and conducted by Michelangelo Vetrini. António Salva will stage the work, with sets by Ermó Soriano, and others in the cast include Renato Bruson as Odabella, Veriana Luchetti as Foresto and Antonio Salvadori as Ezio. Later performances will be Jan. 15, 16 and 21. "Falstaff," the same composer's final work, will be given Jan. 13, 15, 16 and 22 at the Grand Théâtre de Bordeaux, with a cast headed by Gabriel Bacquier, Ilva Ligabue, Fedor Barbier and Robert Massard. Maurizio Arena conducts with Montserrat Caballé and conductor Julius Rudel.

The rest of the month includes guest appearances by the Deutsche Oper Berlin, the Vienna State Opera, the Bavarian State Opera, the Dresden State Opera and the Zurich Opera, and concerts by the Vienna Philharmonic and under Karol Böhm and the Ba-

rian State Orchestra under Wolfgang Sawallisch. The anniversary also is being marked by an exhibition in the Hamburg Historical Museum and the appearance of a richly illustrated 161-page book on Hamburg's operatic history, published by the State Opera, the museum and the Vereins- und Westbank.

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## ART EXHIBITIONS

## PARIS

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

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## FINANCE

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Page 7

**Dollar Drops As Fed Gives Little Support****Fall Occurs After Banks Leave Market**

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—The New York Federal Reserve Bank gave the dollar less active support today than the foreign exchange market had been led to expect and the U.S. fund reacted by falling sharply in late trading against most major currencies.

During most of the European day, the Bundesbank and the Swiss National Bank intervened to support the U.S. currency, dealers said. The Bundesbank, for instance, bought \$17 million at the Frankfurt fixing.

Late in the day, European central banks withdrew from the market but an anticipated entry by the Fed did not materialize. Dealers said that without support the dollar could not stand its ground, particularly against the deutsche mark, Swiss franc and sterling.

"After the U.S. announcement Wednesday there was some initial panic buying of dollars. But there hasn't been a subsequent follow-through," one dealer said. Apparently, there were fewer short dollar positions than had been thought and the so-called "bear squeeze" turned out to be more of a hug. The Fed's actions look like permitting a smoother depreciation of the dollar, but not stopping it, the trader said.

Next week, some dealers are expecting the oil-exporting nations to return to the market as large sellers of dollars. This could put the Fed's more active approach to the test, these dealers said.

Brussels, President Carter emphasized to top European community officials today the underlying strength and resilience of the U.S. economy in countering European concern over the dollar's weakness. EEC Commission president Roy Jenkins said Mr. Carter did not attempt to predict the future course of the dollar. EEC officials stressed the need for immediate action regarding the situation of the dollar.

Dealers said there was little in the remarks to give the U.S. currency a lift. Even a quarter-point increase in Citibank's prime rate to 8 per cent did not provide the dollar with its usual boost.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar fell to 2.1355 marks by the end of trading after reaching 2.1400 marks at the Frankfurt fixing. It was down 2.65 pennies on the day.

The U.S. unit lost 3.88 centimes against the Swiss franc at 2.0550 francs. Against the French franc, the dollar dropped to 4.7050 francs, down 5.33 centimes from late yesterday.

Sterling was said to be in strong demand from Swiss and U.S. interests, despite the half-point cut in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to 6.5 per cent. The pound rose to \$1.9285, up 4.65 cents.

Against the yen, the U.S. fund lost 1.1 yen at 240.15 yen.

Meanwhile, the price of gold staged a partial recovery following its sharp decline yesterday in London. Bullion closed at \$169.875, up \$3.75 an ounce. The renewed weakness of the dollar was partly responsible for the rise, bullion dealers said.

**Survey in France Shows 50% Think Barre Plan Fails**

PARIS, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—A private nationwide survey among French corporate executives has found that 50 per cent of those interviewed believe that the economic plan of Prime Minister Raymond Barre and his government is a failure, while 39 per cent see it as a success.

While 58 per cent said the government's action on restoring foreign trade was positive, a majority felt that it had not been successful in employment (56 per cent), prices (54 per cent), growth (38 per cent) and corporate profits margins (79 per cent).

Only 20 per cent said their company's financial position had improved in 1977, while 40 per cent said it had deteriorated. Some 52 per cent reported lower-than-normal book orders and 50 per cent said they had not hired permanent workers since Sept. 1, 1977.

The survey, undertaken among 2,000 corporate executives, shows that 60 per cent of those interviewed do not expect a victory of the Socialist-Communist coalition next March, compared with 26 per cent last September prior to the rift within the left-wing parties.

**Belgian Car Registrations**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—December registration of new automobiles in Belgium fell 20.5 per cent from November and 14 per cent from a year earlier, while in the whole of 1977 new car registrations were up 2.4 per cent from 1976. Figures of Belgian, the Belgian automobile industry federation, showed.



Charles Klotz



Ken Green

**PEOPLE IN BUSINESS**

First National Bank of Boston has announced the appointment of Charles Klotz as vice-president responsible for the corporate banking division in Britain. He is succeeding Charles Gifford, who is returning to the U.S. headquarters in Boston. Prior to assuming his current position, Mr. Klotz was a vice-president in the special industries division of FNBB.

Ken Green has been appointed Director responsible for the loan syndication department at Bank America International Ltd. He replaces Jim Rawlings, who has been appointed group vice-president of the financial services group at Bank of America N.Y. & SA in New York.

Paul Mirabito has been elected president and chairman of the board of Burroughs Corp. He was formerly general manager of the company. Mr. Mirabito succeeds Robert Grimble, general managing director of Du Pont Co.'s international department, who has been named chairman-designate of the Board of Du Pont de Nemours International SA in Geneva. He is replacing Ernest Epple, who is returning to the company's office in the United States. Mr. Grimble was formerly general manager of the international department.

Itel International has named Patricia Courtney as vice-president of marketing. She was most recently general manager of Itel France. She is succeeded in that position by Stephane Mathieu, who was formerly marketing manager of the French subsidiary. Nine Celsope has been appointed director of product development for the company. He was formerly director of field engineering-Europe.

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National Westminster, along with Barclays and Lloyds, also lowered the amount of interest paid on savings and deposit accounts to 3 per cent. Lloyd's had been paying 3.5 per cent interest on these accounts. National Westminster 4 per cent and Barclays 4.5 per cent.

The lower interest rates are expected to lead to a reduction in mortgage charges. Next week the Building Societies Association, whose members are the major source of mortgage funds in Britain, are expected to lower the interest charges on mortgages which is presently 3.5 per cent.

**Outsider Enters Rival List For Board of Ex-Vesco Firm**

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Three rival groups are seeking control of the board of International Controls Corp., which was once the base for Robert Vesco's financial manipulations.

Two slates of candidates for a 10-member board were nominated as expected, by the current court-appointed directors and by a group of shareholders that has been pressuring for the electronics company's first shareholder election of directors since July 1972.

To the surprise of both of those groups, however, a full slate was also nominated by Bernard Felt, chairman and president of United Industrial Corp., a diversified maker of coal-burning furnaces and hospital products. With one exception, these nominees are officers or directors of United Industrial or one of its subsidiaries to the ICC board.

Mr. Felt could not be reached for comment, but Howard Bloch, treasurer and a director of United Industrial and a nominee for International Controls' board, estimated that United Industrial and the Felt nominees own 7,000 to 8,000 shares of ICC. He said the stock was purchased in November and December and that some additional shares would be bought.

Mr. Bloch said he could not close what the Felt group intends to do if it wins the election. "I don't think we can talk about it."

**Swiss Price Index**

BERN, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Switzerland's wholesale price index in December fell 0.4 per cent to 145.50 (base 1963) and was 1.6 per cent down on the level of December, 1976, the government reported.

Seasonally adjusted export letters of credit in the month, however, fell by 2.5 per cent from the prior month to \$4.874 billion. Adjusted export letters of credit in November were \$4.997 billion, the Finance Ministry and the central bank said.

The export letters of credit figure is read as an indicator of the trend of exports over the coming few months.

Export letters of credit opened with the United States in December totaled \$2.028 billion before seasonal adjustment, up 26.1 per cent from a year ago.

Letters of credit to European nations totaled \$557 million, down 3.7 per cent from a year earlier.

Central bank officials said the small year-to-year rise in export letters of credit in December is indicating that Japan's booming exports have finally begun to slow down.

**Bank of U.K. Cuts Minimum Lending Rate****Commercial Banks Also Take Action**

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England announced today that it is cutting its minimum lending rate to 6.5 per cent from 7 per cent and commercial banks quickly followed with reductions in their lending charges.

The cut in British interest charges came at the same time as U.S. money costs rose. New York's Citibank boosted its prime lending rate to 8 per cent from 7.75 per cent and some other banks followed suit.

There was speculation that the Bank of England would allow a further decline in the MLR next week, partly to discourage speculative funds on the foreign exchange market from moving into sterling.

Barclays, National Westminster and Lloyds all announced they were cutting their base lending rates to 6.5 per cent, effective Monday. The Barclays and National Westminster base rates had been at 7.5 per cent and that for Lloyds 7 per cent.

The base rate is used for calculating loan charges with blue-chip industrial borrowers normally paying 1 point above the base rate for their loans. Midland Bank, the fourth of Britain's major clearing banks, kept its base lending rate unchanged at 6.75 per cent.

Jeffrey Benson, National Westminster group chief executive, said: "Today's reduction in the minimum lending rate confirms the downward trend seen recently in money-market rates and this is reflected in our decision to reduce base rates."

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The lower interest rates are expected to lead to a reduction in mortgage charges. Next week the Building Societies Association, whose members are the major source of mortgage funds in Britain, are expected to lower the interest charges on mortgages which is presently 3.5 per cent.

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## Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 6

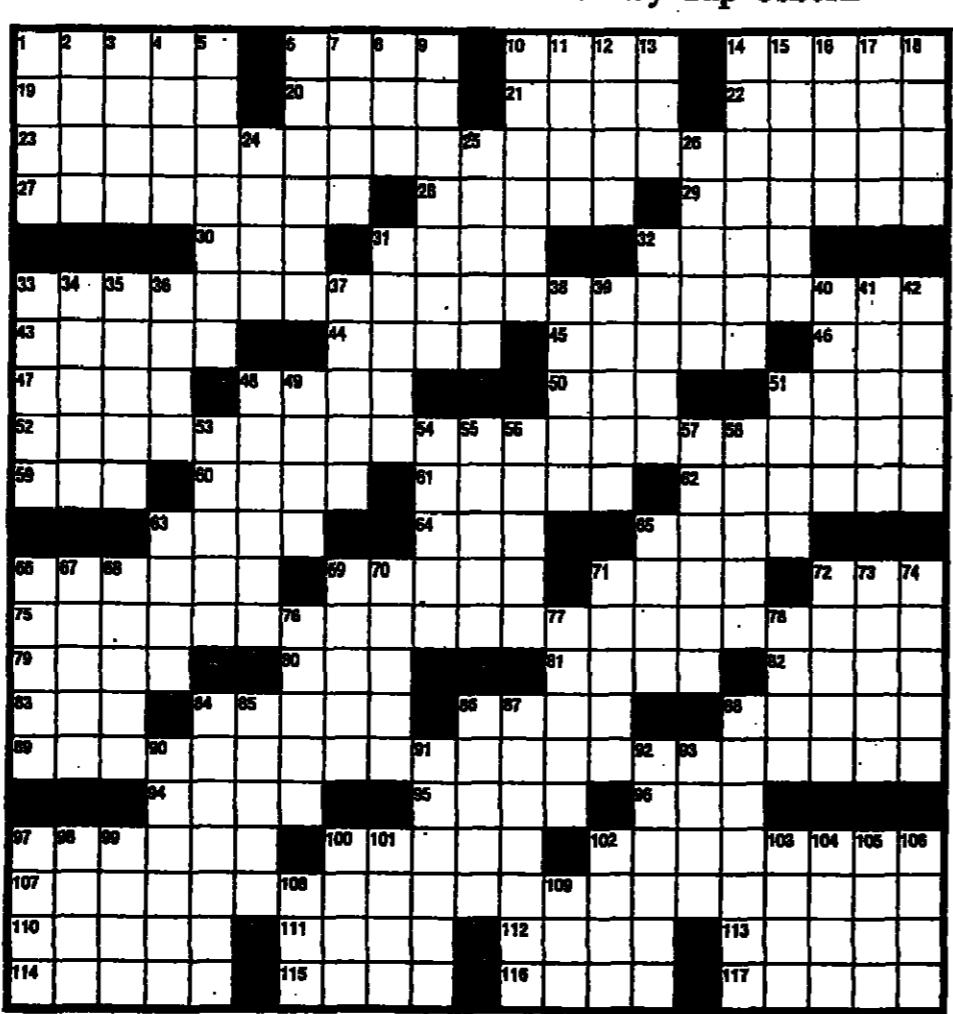
(Continued from preceding page)

Month	Stock	Sig.	Chg's	3 p.m.	Prev.	Chg's		
	Div. in S	Vid. P/E	100% High Low Quot. Close	High	Low	Div. in S	Vid. P/E	100% High Low Quot. Close
1/6 Balmer	324	47	3 6%	64	64	1/6	29	22
1/6 BankF	1,118	82	14 18%	178	172	1/6	11	12
1/6 Bangor	40	40	7 12%	172	172	1/6	12	12
1/6 Barley	11	32	3 12%	172	172	1/6	12	12
1/6 Barnet	200	102	10 12%	172	172	1/6	12	12
1/6 Barter	15	25	10 12%	172	172	1/6	12	12
1/6 Bartrop	35	35	9 12%	172	172	1/6	12	12
1/6 Bartram	12	12	10 12%	172	172	1/6	12	12
1/6 BassA	32	31	12 12%	172	172	1/6	12	12
1/6 BassB	10	16	2 12%	172	172	1/6	12	12
1/6 BassM	10	16	2 12%	172	172	1/6	12	12
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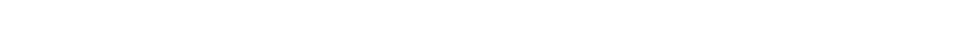
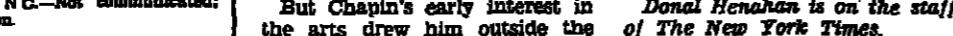
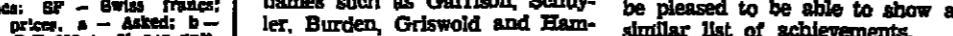
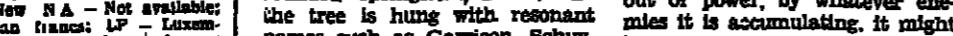
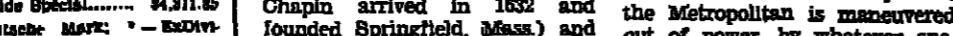
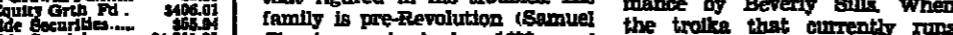
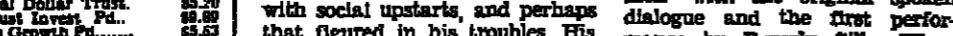
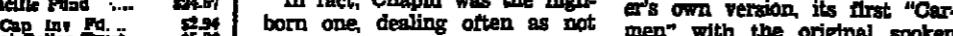
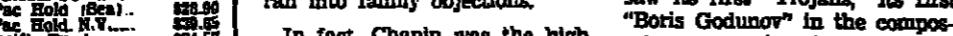
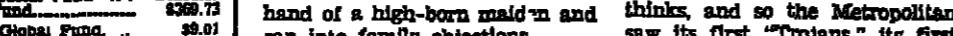
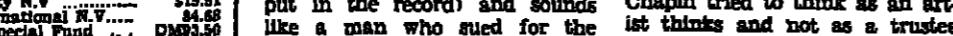
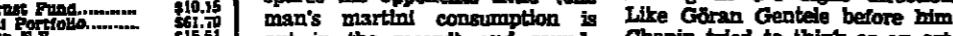
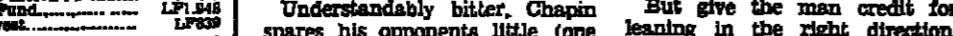
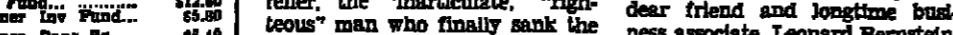
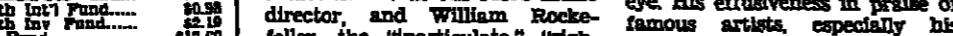
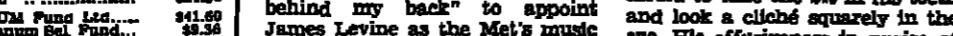
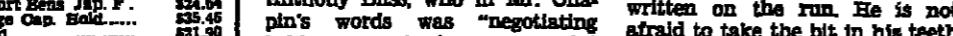
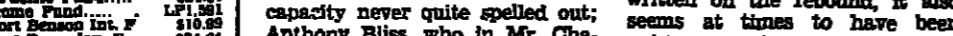
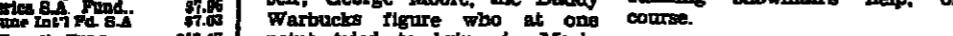
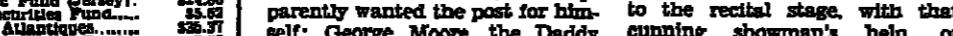
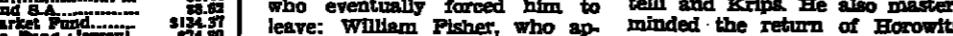
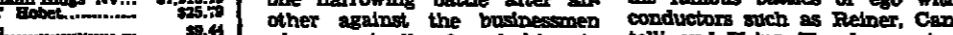
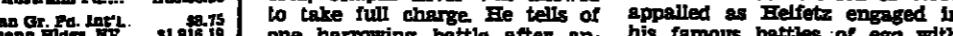
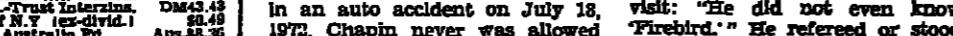
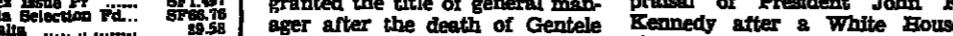
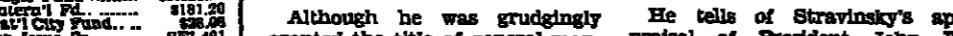
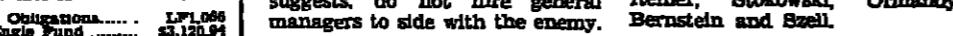
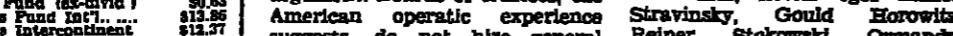
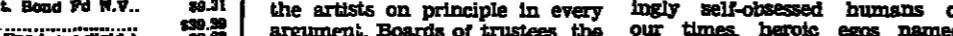
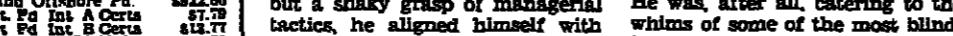
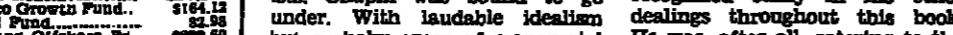
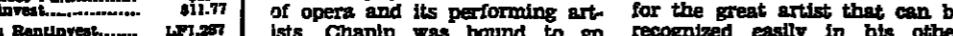
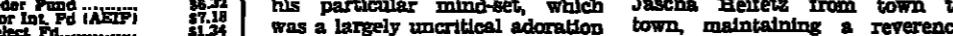
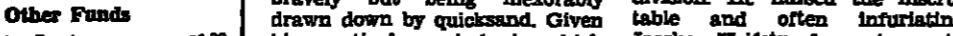
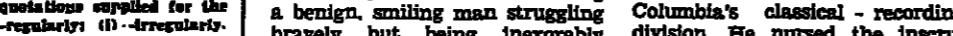
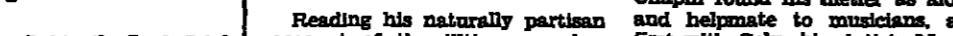
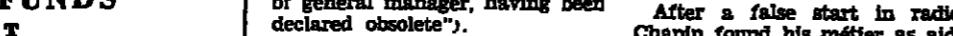
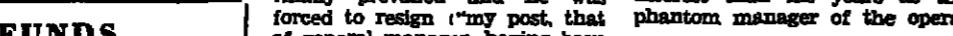
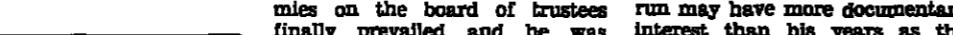
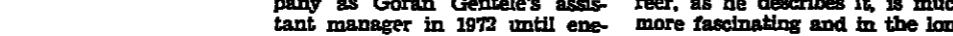
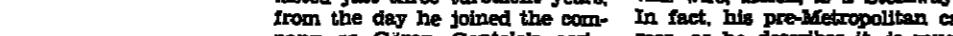
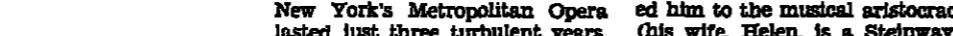
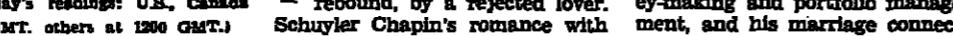
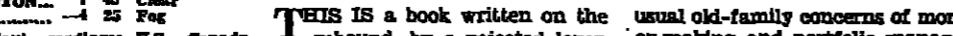
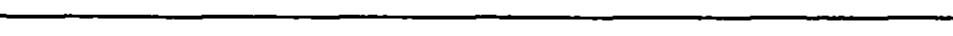
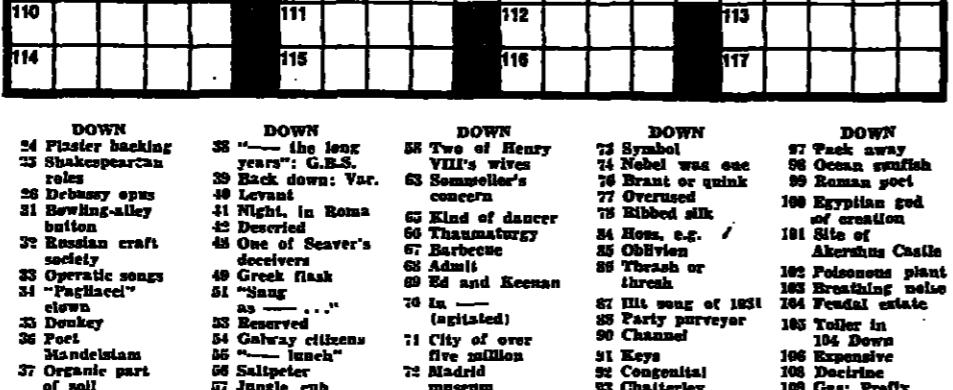
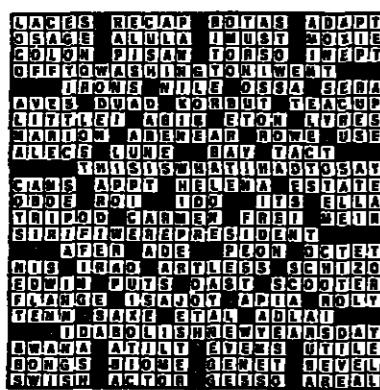
## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

FIRST THE GOOD NEWS...—By Tap Osborn



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle





**Art Buchwald****A Polish Translator**

**WASHINGTON.** — Although President Carter has pledged himself to cutting down on government, he has just made an exception and authorized the State Department to hire a full-time Polish translator.

It isn't that the President wasn't pleased with the translator the department provided him with in Warsaw the even told Mr. Vance he would pray for him; it was just that Mr. Carter feels the United States is not getting its message over in Poland with the part-time help it has on its present payroll.



historic and strong ties of friendship and mutual respect which exist between our two countries.

Translator: I am very happy to be here in a country where someone has stolen the pen of my aunt.

Secretary Gierek: Tell him that Polish people do not steal the pens of people's aunts. Ask him to be here on the dresser next to the door.

Translator: The Secretary says he does not know where the pen of your aunt is, but says he will be very happy to put another quilt on your bed.

President Carter: I do not need another quilt. I wish to have frank discussions with the First Secretary concerning bilateral questions which involve the SALT talks.

Translator: The President says his soup is dirty and he would like to have another one. He also wishes to thank you for the salt you put on his fruit.

Secretary Gierek: Tell the President the Polish people do not put salt on their fruit, and also that the reduction of armed forces in the Warsaw Pact is based on the reduction of forces in NATO.

Translator: The Secretary wishes to inform you the train will be leaving late. He also does not change travelers' checks, but will take your personal check providing you do not over-tip the boatman.

President: Please inform the First Secretary I never over-tip and that my main concern on this trip is to press for human rights, which is still the cornerstone of my foreign policy.

Translator: President Carter says that he is only human and asks if you know of an honest merchant who will sell him a foreign policy he can put in stone on a corner.

Secretary Gierek: It is essential that our countries work together to stop the arms race. Inform the President that Poland is willing to do its part to reduce tensions in the world.

Translator: The Secretary says he would like to take off your arms and relieve your tension concerning the loss of the pen of your aunt. He wants to know if you looked under the kitchen table.

President: And in conclusion I wish to say on behalf of Rosalynn and myself I wish to thank you and Mrs. Gierek for your wonderful hospitality shown us and I desire to visit you and your wife very soon.

Translator: The President says he lusts after your wife and has carnal desires to visit Poland again as soon as he gets the hall porter to bring up his luggage.

"It's a jungle movement," said sociologist Vassilis Pilias,

For those of you who were skiing or scuba diving during the holidays, this is what happened. President Carter arrived in Poland on his first stop abroad and gave a very stirring speech about American-Polish friendship. The American translator had trouble with the President's Georgia accent and told the Polish people that Mr. Carter was abandoning Washington and was lusting after Poland, or something to that effect.

In any case the Polish people, who are sick to death of American-Polish jokes, had their first laugh at our expense in years.

Fortunately no serious damage was done. It could have been much worse for both countries if the translator had remained on duty during the conference.

President: It is a great honor for me to be here in Poland to reaffirm and to strengthen the

**London's Hotels  
3rd Most Costly,  
Survey Shows**

**LONDON.** Jan. 6 (UPI).—London's hotels are now the third most expensive in Europe, according to a survey carried out by management consultants.

The survey was carried out among 56 first-class hotels in the capital cities of Europe.

With prices in all cases converted to pounds, Geneva was first at an average of £23.40 for a single room and £50.65 for a double.

France was second with the two prices at £23.42 and £48.58.

But London was not lagging far behind with single rooms averaging £24.60 and double rooms averaging £42.40.

"It's a jungle movement," said sociologist Vassilis Pilias,

of the National Center of Social Research. "People are being driven away from the old, traditional values, which has both a positive and negative effect. There is a general tendency against the hypocrisy of Greek life as we've known it. Women are working, people are becoming more educated, more politicized. All of these things which de-personalized human relations—the dowry, the church, the often suffocating family confines—are being eroded. This is healthy . . . but something must fill the void."

The rush to the cities has concentrated one third of this nation's population in the capital and half of its industry is here. Noxious fumes from the shipyards and refineries of suburban Sharpenavia waft through the citadel of the Acropolis, blackening its marble frieze. This land of scribes and scholars, with its legacy of 2,500 years, has been more ravaged during the past 40 years than at any time in its history, by human error and growing pollution.

Arteries of the capital are clogged by 500,000 taxis and 500,000 private cars that wading is faster than travel by car; that is, supposing a pedestrian can find pavement to walk on. Cars park on the sidewalks of the capital . . . and pedestrians take their lives into their hands.

"We say," said Helen Vlastos, publisher of the newspaper Kathimerini, "that tourism is our salvation. But it cannot ruin Athens. It's already in such a horrid state. We are victims of our own self-destruction through pollution . . . and the building anarchy. This is clear and simply Greek bad taste."

"Ah," she lamented, "anything that is beautiful about Athens was given us by the late 18th century, by the ancients or—the mountains, the once pure light of Attica—given us by the gods."

Sounding an alarm that cut deep across the boundaries of social and economic class, former minister and professor Dimitri Vrampouli warned that 70 per cent of the capital's young women have lost their sexual vigor because of the highly polluted air.

Though there is natural curiosity as to how the 75-year-old professor arrived at his apocalyptic report, scientists confirm that 150,000 tons of sulphur dioxide is spewed into this city every year.

In 1920, there were 283,000 Athenians. Then, with the Greek defeat in Asia Minor, a Nazi occupation and the 1944-45 civil war, the city swelled with refugees.

A master plan for Athens, the first since it became the capital in 1834, was completed in mid-1976 by the internationally recognized Dordidasi Institute. But, after months of bitter debate within government departments, the study, approved in principle, was relegated to a bottom drawer.

"It had anticipated a population of 15 million," said a distinguished architect. "The feeling was obviously 'We've got only three million at the moment so we have time to wait.'"

"One must blame history," he continued, "for though officials are beginning to get worried, after decades of anarchy and neglect, the efforts are too little and, God, look around you, they're obviously too late."

In an attempt to disperse the population, the Karamanlis government has drawn up legislation to provide incentives for industrial units to relocate. And, though it also inaugurated an ambitious reforestation program—presently only 3 per cent of the city is covered with green—it also, with the inconsistency that often characterizes this volatile nation, cut down 68,000 trees.

Minister of Culture and Science George Plytas has thrown down the gauntlet, charging that this center of Western civilization has become an "Oriental garbage heap." He has vowed to clean up the Plaka, the old part of the city nestled under the Acropolis, where neon lights, pimps and drug pushers have supplanted the walkway of the gods.

The traditional tinsel favors, with its bare light bulb and greasy windows, sheets of paper on the table and sawdust on the floors, is becoming an obsolete institution. From the pizza parlors of the Plaka to the French cuisine in the chic suburb of Kifissia, restaurants have sprung up to cater to foreign palates . . . and new upper-middle-class Greek taste.

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**City of the Gods Chokes on the 20th Century**

By Mary Anne Weaver

**A**THENS (UPI).—The Acropolis, sanctuary to the gods for two millennia, is barely discernible today. Soot and haze camouflage its surroundings.

The sea, whose beaches are littered with plastic, refuse and tar, is visible from the plateau of Athens only after a heavy rain.

And, as the sprawling blocks of concrete keep rising, with no concession to taste, Athens, a burgeoning city of 3 million, becomes more unattractive each day.

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